



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 1, 2015

Fred Pearson
Regulatory Team Leader
Lawn, Garden and Seed Care Products
Syngenta Crop Protection LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419-8300

Subject: Label Notification per PRN 98-10 and 2007-4 – Addition of container handling and weed resistance management language and other minor changes
Product Name: Pennant Magnum Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 100-950
Application Date: February 12, 2015
Decision Number: 500542

Dear Mr. Pearson:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 and 2007-4 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and 2007-4 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10 and 2007-4.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, you may contact Deirdre Sunderland at (703) 603-0851 or via email at sunderland.deirdre@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathryn V. Montague", with a small "60r" written to the right.

Kathryn V. Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

[1 and 30 Gallon Booklet - Front Label]

GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

Note: It is illegal to sell, use or distribute this product within, or into, Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

Pennant Magnum® Herbicide

For weed control in nurseries, turf, and landscape plantings

Active Ingredient:	
S-metolachlor (CAS No. 87392-12-9):.....	83.7%
Other Ingredients:	16.3%
Total:	100.0%

Pennant Magnum contains 7.62 lb active ingredient per gallon.

Pennant Magnum is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

Not for Homeowner Use

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-950

EPA Est.

SCP 950

1 gallon
30 gallons
_____ gallons
Net Contents

NOTIFICATION

100-950
The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:
5/1/2015

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident), Call 1-800-888-8372	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

Personal Protective Equipment

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category H on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton®
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Surface Water Advisory

S-metolachlor can contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, S-metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Mixing/Loading Instructions

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check-valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading sites.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.**

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

Note: It is illegal to sell, use or distribute this product within, or into, Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Pennant Magnum Herbicide controls many annual grasses, certain annual broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge.

Pennant Magnum may be used on commercial and residential warm-season turfgrasses and other noncrop land, including, but not limited to the following: airports, roadsides, golf courses, sports fields, public recreational areas, ornamental gardens, cemeteries, other landscaped areas, etc. Pennant Magnum may also be used in and around container and field-grown ornamentals, nonbearing nursery stock, and on sod farms.

DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSES OR OTHER ENCLOSED STRUCTURES.

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

1. Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
2. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
3. Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerances to Pennant Magnum Herbicide have been found to be acceptable in the specific genera and species listed on this label. Because of the large number of species and varieties of plants, it is impossible to test each for tolerance to Pennant Magnum. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Pennant Magnum can be used safely on plants not specified on this label. Therefore, the professional user should determine if Pennant Magnum can be used safely by testing the recommended rates on a particular group of similar unlabeled ornamental plants in a small area before widespread use or by checking with the local

weed specialist for guidance. Likewise, if the professional user plans to apply Pennant Magnum for control of weed species not listed on this label, Pennant Magnum should be tested on a small-scale basis before widespread use or the local weed specialist contacted for guidance.

RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

Pennant Magnum Herbicide contains the active ingredient S-metolachlor which inhibits the formation of very long chain fatty acids (VLCFA, Site of Action Group 15). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to Group 15 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than recommended use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present where poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Syngenta representative and/or agricultural advisor for assistance.

General principles of herbicide resistant weed management:

- **Employ integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide sites-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences, or mixtures.**
- **Use the full herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.**
- **Scout fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved. Avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.**
- **Monitor site and clean equipment between sites.**
- **Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown treatment or tillage in combination with a preemergence residual herbicide as appropriate.**
- **Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.**
- **Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness.**

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Ground Application: Apply Pennant Magnum alone or in tank mixtures by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gal of spray mixture per acre, unless otherwise specified.

Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application. For Pennant Magnum tank mixtures with wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, screens and strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use.

Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{amount needed per acre of field}$$

Aerial Application (Sod Farms Only): Apply Pennant Magnum in water alone or in tank mixtures with AAtrex®, Princep®, or other herbicides registered for use on sod farms in a minimum total volume of 2 gal/A by aircraft. See **Turfgrass** section for listing of applicable warm-season grasses. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. In order to assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to label directions, make applications at a maximum height of 10 ft, using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi, and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. To assure that spray will not adversely affect adjacent sensitive nontarget plants, apply Pennant Magnum or Pennant Magnum mixtures at a minimum upwind distance of 400 ft from sensitive plants.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Aerial Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section below.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Overhead or Microjet Irrigation Application: Pennant Magnum alone or in tank mixture with other herbicides which are registered for overhead or microjet application may be applied in irrigation water at rates recommended on this label. Apply this

product only through an overhead or microjet irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Operation Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the overhead or microjet system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.

9. Meter into irrigation water during entire period of water application.
10. Apply in ½-1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume (½ inch) on coarse-textured soils and the higher volume (1 inch) on fine-textured soils. More than 1 inch of water at application may reduce weed control by moving the herbicide below the effective zone in the soil.

Precaution for overhead or microjet applications: Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to desirable plants may result.

Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers

Many dry bulk granular fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with Pennant Magnum alone or with selected Pennant Magnum tank mixtures which are registered and not prohibited from use on dry bulk granular fertilizers.

When applying Pennant Magnum or Pennant Magnum mixtures with dry bulk granular fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective product labels regarding target crops, rates per acre, soil texture, application methods (including timing of application), and rotational crops.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

Prepare the granular herbicide/fertilizer mixtures by using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Nozzles used to spray Pennant Magnum or Pennant Magnum tank mixtures onto the fertilizer must be placed to provide uniform spray coverage.

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, use a highly absorptive material, such as Agsorb® granules, Microcel E (Johns-Manville Products Corporation), diatomaceous earth, or finely powdered clay, to obtain a dry free-flowing mixture. Add the absorptive material separately and uniformly to the herbicide/fertilizer mixture and blend to form a suitable free-flowing mixture. Generally, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be needed.

Calculate amounts of Pennant Magnum and other herbicides needed by the following formula:

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{lb of fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{pt/A of liquid or flowable product} = \text{pt of liquid or flowable product per ton of fertilizer}$$

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{lb of fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{lb/A of dry product} = \text{lb of dry product per ton of fertilizer}$$

Precautions: To avoid potential for explosion, (1) Do not impregnate Pennant Magnum or Pennant Magnum mixtures on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, either alone or in blends with other fertilizers. (2) Do not combine mixtures of Pennant Magnum plus any other herbicide with single superphosphate (0-20-0) or treble superphosphate (0-46-0). (3) Do not use Pennant Magnum or Pennant Magnum mixtures on straight limestone, since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone can be impregnated.

Application

Apply 100-800 lb of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury. Nonuniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, i.e., reduced tillage situations or in some conventional tillage situations, make applications approximately 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide/fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, make applications approximately 14 days prior to planting.

Precaution: To avoid potential injury of ornamental plants, do not use the herbicide/fertilizer mixture on container-grown plants and where planting beds are being formed.

MIXING PROCEDURES

Pennant Magnum Alone: Mix Pennant Magnum with water or fluid fertilizer and apply as a spray. Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ full with water or fluid fertilizer, start agitation, add the proper amount of Pennant Magnum, then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Agitate continuously during mixing and application to maintain a uniform spray mixture.

Tank Mixtures: Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water or fluid fertilizer and start agitation. (1) Add all products packaged in water-soluble bags first and at the same time. These products **must be mixed in clean water only** (preslurry in water when fertilizer is the main carrier). (2) Continue agitation. Then add water-dispersible granules (WG formulations). Allow the granules to disperse. (3) Add any wettable powder (WP) formulations to the tank as agitation continues. (4) Add spray adjuvants and spray markers, if needed. Use additives approved for application to turf and ornamentals. Check additive label before use. (5) Add flowable liquids (L) or suspension

concentrates (SC). (6) Add Pennant Magnum to the spray tank last. Continue to fill the sprayer with the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Maintain agitation in the spray tank until all of the solution has been applied.

When tank mixing Pennant Magnum solutions, allow each product to fully disperse before adding other products. Check compatibility of the mixture using the test described below before mixing in the spray tank.

Restrictions: Before using Pennant Magnum in a tank mix with fluid fertilizer or other registered pesticides, determine the tolerance of the plant species by applying the combination to a limited area during a period of active growth. **Do not use fluid fertilizers as a carrier for applications to container-grown ornamentals.**

Compatibility Test: Check compatibility with herbicide(s) each time before use.

Be especially careful when using complete suspension or fluid fertilizers, as serious compatibility problems are more likely to occur. Commercial application equipment may improve compatibility in some instances. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gal/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients. Check compatibility using this procedure.

1. Add 1 pt of water or fertilizer to each of 2 one-qt. jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add ¼ tsp. or 1.1 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as Compex® or Unite® (¼ tsp. is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gal spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of herbicide(s). If more than one herbicide is used, add them separately with dry herbicides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of herbicides for this test follows:

Dry herbicides: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

Liquid herbicides: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.

After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, and invert each jar 10 times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the 2 jars. If either mixture separates, but can be readily remixed, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (a) slurry the dry herbicide(s) in water before addition, or (b) add ½ of the compatibility agent to the water or fertilizer and the other ½ to the emulsifiable

concentrate or flowable herbicide before the addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, do not use the mixture.

- After conducting the compatibility test, any pesticide wastes should be disposed of according to the instructions given in the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Nurseries and Landscape Plantings

Apply Pennant Magnum at rates indicated below to control many annual grasses, certain broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge (see following list). Calibrate applicator equipment before use according to the manufacturer's directions.

Weeds Controlled		Weeds Partially Controlled*	
annual bluegrass	giant foxtail	witchgrass	common purslane
barnyardgrass	goosegrass	yellow foxtail	groundsel
(watergrass)	green foxtail	yellow nutsedge	hairy nightshade
crabgrass	prairie cupgrass	black nightshade	sandbur
crowfootgrass	red rice	carpetweed	seedling johnsongrass
doveweed	signalgrass	Florida pusley	shattercane
fall panicum	(<i>Brachiaria</i>)	galinsoga	volunteer sorghum
foxtail millet	southwestern cupgrass	pigweed	

*Control of these weeds can be erratic due partially to variable weather conditions.

Application

Apply Pennant Magnum in sufficient carrier to obtain thorough coverage. For liquid carriers, use a minimum of 10 gal/A. Apply before grass, broadleaf weeds, or yellow nutsedge emerge, or after existing weeds or nutsedge plants have been removed. A second application may be needed to provide longer weed control not to exceed a total of 4.2 pt/A (46 ml/1,000 sq ft) per year or crop cycle, whichever is less.

Suggested Rates of Pennant Magnum

Soil Texture	Pt/A*	ml/1,000 sq ft
COARSE	1.3-2.0	14-21
MEDIUM	1.3-2.0	14-21
FINE	2.0-2.6	21-28

*Use higher rates for a given soil texture on high organic matter soils and where yellow nutsedge and/or a heavy infestation of weeds is expected. Use the lower rates on soils with low organic matter content and where light infestations of weeds are

expected. In peat and muck soils and soils highly enriched with organic matter (i.e., sawdust) and/or synthetic mixes, the activity of Pennant Magnum may be reduced.

If banded applications are used, refer to the **Product Information** section of this label to calculate the amount of Pennant Magnum needed.

Precautions: (1) To avoid plant injury, do not apply Pennant Magnum to seedbeds, cutting beds, or unrooted cuttings before transplanting or to plants until the soil has firmly settled around roots. (2) When Pennant Magnum is applied broadcast over-the-top of plant foliage, follow with sufficient overhead irrigation to wash Pennant Magnum from the foliage to reduce the chance of injury.

Pennant Magnum has been found to be safe on the following plants:

Container-Grown Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Ajuga
<i>Aucuba japonica variegata</i>	Variegated Aucuba
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Boxwood
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Carex
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Euonymus fortune</i>	Euonymus
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Manhattan Euonymus
<i>Forsythia</i> spp.	Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Variegated Hosta
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft
<i>Ilex attenuate</i>	Savannah Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Dwarf Burford Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Hick's Juniper/Foemina
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Kalmia</i> spp.	Mountain Laurel
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Poker Plant
<i>Lantana</i> spp.	Shrub verbena
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	English Lavendar
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Leucothoe
<i>Ligularia stenocephala</i>	Golden Rockets

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Ligustrum or Privet
<i>Liriope mascara</i>	Liriope
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Green Liriope
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle
<i>Ophiopogon japonicas</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Prickly Pear Cactus
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Pachysandra
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass
<i>Penstemon x Mexicali</i>	Beard-Tongue
<i>Phormium colinsoi</i>	Flax
<i>Pinus strobes</i>	White Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporum
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Catawba Azalea
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	Formosa/Indica Azalea
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Kurume Azalea
<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	Hens and Chicks
<i>Solidago sempervirns</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Taxus cuspidate</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Globe Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	Hemlock
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	Ironweed
<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum
<i>Yucca spp.</i>	Yucca

Field- and Liner*-Grown Plants and Plants in Landscape Plantings

*Plants transplanted normally in rows in a nursery or similar area for further growth before transplanting to final growing location (place of establishment).

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Glossy Abelia
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Maple
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	African Lily
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Blue Ageratum
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Ajuga
<i>Allium</i> spp.	Allium
<i>Allyssum</i> spp.	Allyssum
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Columbine
<i>Artemesia stoleriana</i>	Dusty Miller
<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	Milkweed
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster
<i>Aucuba</i> spp.	Aucuba
<i>Berberis</i> spp.	Barberry
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Boxwood
<i>Camellia</i> spp.	Camellia
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Bellflower
<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Carex
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemum, Daisy
<i>Citrus</i> spp.**	Citrus**
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Crocus</i> spp.	Crocus
<i>Cryophytum crystallium</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Cytisus racemosus</i>	Sweet Broom
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's Lace
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Delphinium
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William
<i>Eleagnus</i> spp.	Eleagnus
<i>Endymion</i> spp.	Endymion
<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>	Escallonia
<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Euonymus
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig
<i>Forsythia</i> spp.	Forsythia
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Gaillardia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Gazania splendoens</i>	Gazania Gold Rush
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina Jessamine
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Geranium
<i>Geum</i> spp.	Geum
<i>Gingko biloba</i>	Gingko
<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>	Gladiolus
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Hedera</i> spp.	English Ivy
<i>Heemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Hibiscus
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Hosta
<i>Hyacinthus</i> spp.	Hyacinth
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea
<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	St. John's Wort
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly
<i>Illicium</i> spp.	Spicebush
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Poker Plant
<i>Lantana</i> spp.	Shrub Verbena
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	English Lavendar
<i>Jasmine</i> spp.	Jasmine
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper
<i>Kalmia</i> spp.	Kalmia
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.	Crepe Myrtle
<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.	Leucothoe
<i>Ligularia stenocephala</i>	Golden Rockets
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	Privet
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily
<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	Sweetgum
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Liriope</i> spp.	Liriope
<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Honeysuckle
<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Lupines
<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Loosestrife
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia
<i>Malus</i> spp.**	Crabapple, Apple**
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Morea</i> spp.	Fortnight Lily
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	Muscari
<i>Myrica</i> spp.	Wax Myrtle
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Bamboo
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Narcissus
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Oenothera</i> spp.	Primrose
<i>Ophiopogon japonicas</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Prickly Pear Cactus
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem
<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.	Osmanthus
<i>Pachysandra</i> spp.	Pachysandra
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass
<i>Penstemon x mexicali</i>	Beard-Tongue
<i>Phormium colinsoi</i>	Flax
<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>	Geranium
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox
<i>Photinia</i> spp.	Photinia
<i>Physocarpus</i> spp.	Ninebark
<i>Physostegia</i> spp.	Physostegia
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	Podocarpus
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Poplar
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Potentilla (Cinquefoil)
<i>Prunus</i> spp.**	Cherry**
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.**	Pear**
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak
<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp.	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Rhododendron/Azalea
<i>Robinia</i> spp.	Locust
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose
<i>Ruellia carolinensis</i>	Mexican petunia
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow
<i>Scilla</i> spp.	Scilla
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Stone Crop
<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	Hens and Chicks
<i>Senecio doronicum</i>	Leopard's-bane
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Spiraea
<i>Stachys</i> spp.	Stachys
<i>Statice sinnata</i>	Annual Statice
<i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp.	Snowberry
<i>Syringa</i> spp.	Lilac
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold

Scientific Name	Common Name/Variety
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Yew
<i>Ternstroemia gymanathera</i>	Cleyera
<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock
<i>Tulipa</i> spp.	Tulip
<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	Ironweed
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle
<i>Viola x Wittrockiana</i>	Pansy
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm
<i>Weigela</i> spp.	Weigela
<i>Wisteria senensis</i>	Wisteria
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia

**Do not apply to trees or plants that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months, or illegal residues may result.

Pennant Magnum may be applied in tank mixtures with Barricade®, Goal®, Princep, Ronstar®, Touchdown®, or other compatible herbicides registered for use on ornamentals. Refer to the respective product labels for weeds controlled and for plants on which they are registered for use. When applying Pennant Magnum in tank mixtures, observe the more restrictive directions for use, precautions, and limitations on this label or the respective tank mix product label.

Turfgrass

Warm Season Grasses (Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Bahiagrass, and Zoysiagrass) including Commercial St. Augustinegrass Sod Production

Do not use Pennant Magnum on turfgrasses in New York State.

Apply Pennant Magnum **before weeds emerge**. Since soil moisture is necessary to activate Pennant Magnum, irrigate with ½ inch of water if rainfall does not occur within 7 days after treatment (See following Precautions).

Weeds Controlled

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate of Pennant Magnum*
<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Annual sedge	2.6 pt/A (see Restrictions)
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nutsedge	
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	Smooth crabgrass	
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Large crabgrass	
<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>	Bearded sprangletop	1.3-2.6 pt/A (see Restrictions)
<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>	Mexican sprangletop	
<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>	Doveweed	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual bluegrass	

*1.0 pt/A = 11 ml/1,000 sq ft

1.3 pt/A = 14 ml/1,000 sq ft

2.6 pt/A = 28 ml/1,000 sq ft

Restrictions: (1) Split rate of applications can be made at rates not less than 1 pt/A. (2) Do not apply more than once every 6 weeks. (3) For commercial sod production, do not apply more than 4.2 pt/A per year to the same area used for sod production. (4) For other turf uses, do not apply more than 2.6 pt/A per year.

Precautions for all uses on turf: Delayed spring green-up, temporary slowing of growth and yellowing may occur following application. To avoid turf injury, (1) Application of a nitrogen-containing fertilizer at or soon after applying Pennant Magnum will minimize delay in spring green-up and any temporary yellowing; (2) use only on turfgrass not under stress from infestations of insects, nematodes, or diseases; (3) do not use on golf greens, tees, or aprons; (4) do not seed or overseed with desirable turfgrass 4 months before or after treatment, and (5) do not apply this product to newly seeded grasses until they have overwintered and have a well-developed rhizome system. (6) Before using Pennant Magnum in the tank mix with fluid fertilizer or other registered pesticides, determine the tolerance of the turf species by applying the combination to a limited area during a period of active growth. (7) In turfgrass areas which have heavy thatch, the weed control of Pennant Magnum may be reduced.

Restrictions: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not graze or feed turf clippings to animals.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

This product may be stored at temperatures down to 30 degrees below 0°F.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

Container Handling [less than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons Bulk/Mini-Bulk]

Refillable container. Refill this container with Pennant Magnum Herbicide only. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth.

ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

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Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

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SCP 950A

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